United Nations S/AC.50/2007/129

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 August 2007
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 13 August 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to transmit the national report on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 13 August 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007)

In pursuit of its traditional policy of contributing to disarmament and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and in accordance with the obligations assumed under the Charter of the United Nations, the Government of Ecuador has faithfully complied with the provisions of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) adopted by the Security Council on 23 December 2006 and 24 March 2007 respectively.

In accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1737 (2006) and with resolution 1747 (2007), the Government of Ecuador is therefore submitting this report on the measures of an internal nature taken or in existence to comply with these resolutions.

Ecuador is a party to the following international instruments on the subject: the Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty on the Complete and General Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests.

Within IAEA, Ecuador has worked for the implementation of the resolutions on Iran adopted by the Agency and by the Security Council and for the conclusion by Iran and IAEA of an agreement to achieve compliance with the international standards adopted in the area of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

It is a priority of Ecuador's foreign policy to contribute to the universal acceptance of all the international instruments adopted on the subject of disarmament and non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In this connection, Ecuador is making efforts to ensure that all countries, including Iran, accede to or ratify the Additional Safeguards Protocol, to which it became a party in 2001.

Ecuador endorses all actions to strengthen the authority of IAEA in these matters, and supports the work entrusted to the Agency's Board of Governors.

Under the Act on the Development and Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy, the Ecuadorian Atomic Energy Commission, which is the national authority dealing with nuclear energy, has adopted all necessary measures to alert the competent national authorities.

There has been no supply, sale or transfer directly or indirectly from Ecuadorian territory or by Ecuadorian nationals of equipment, materials, goods or technology to the Islamic Republic of Iran which could contribute to enrichment-related, reprocessing or heavy water-related activities, or to the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Ecuador is not in a position to provide technical assistance or training or financial assistance by any means to Iran or to any country that could help it in any programme for the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems, and Ecuador and its nationals are not in a position to import from Iran any materials, equipment and technology that could be used for potential uranium enrichment or the development of nuclear weapon delivery systems.

Ecuador has established an Intelligence Unit for asset monitoring and Congress is studying and handling draft legislation to combat the financing of terrorism. This legislation allows the competent national authorities to monitor movements of resources for purposes which are contrary to Ecuadorian domestic regulations and which conflict with the commitments assumed by Ecuador internationally. Although the machinery and regulation have a specific purpose, they will permit effective monitoring of transfers of resources from anywhere in the world.

According to available information, there are in Ecuador no funds deposited and no financial assets originating in Iran.

The Ecuadorian immigration authorities have been informed of the need to monitor and prevent the entry into or transit through Ecuadorian territory of persons associated with or providing support for Iran's nuclear activities. If any such attempts are made, the United Nations will be notified immediately, with details of the specific measures adopted in each case.

According to available data, none of the persons or representatives of firms listed in annex I of Security Council resolution 1747 (2007) of 24 March 2007 have entered or attempted to enter Ecuadorian territory.

Ecuador supports the action being taken by the United Nations, IAEA and the international community to resume negotiations with Iran on the basis of the elements of a long-term agreement established in annex I' of the above-mentioned resolution.